the Winners.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was successfully sailed yesterday. The day opened propi-tiously, and the fresh wind from the southwest caused many a smile to appear upon the faces of the yachtsmen interested. The wind shilted after the race was started to almost all points of the compass. It was at times cloudy and high, blew low-and to cap the limax, an exceedingly severe squall, as forespoken in yesterday's HERALD, met the returning feet in the wer bay. To this squll may be attributed one of the grandest scenes in a yacht race probably ever witnessed in our barbor. The exciting finish the Rambler and the Wanderer in this squali was the event of the race, and the fast saming of the Vision was nighly compumented. The catamaran Nereid, about which so much has been apoken and written of late, failed to distinguish herself

day's race was concerned, a failure.

The scene in the bay off the club house just before the start was beautiful. Among the almost countless yachts gathered there were to be seen the Sea Drift, the Vesta, Columbia, Arrow, Tidal Wave, Idler, Prospero, Tempest, Lulu and about one hundred steam yachts and steamers, some of the latter being the largest in the barbor THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The Saratoga, Magenta, Plymouth Rock and the Empire State were literally black with people, and each having a band of music on board contributed to the vivacity and gayety of an occasion which, at one time it was thought would be robbed, by the absence of many of the fleet, of its most attractive features. On the Empire State were quite a number of public men. accompanied by their ladies and attogether a multitude of nearly two thousand. Gilmore's Band furuished the music. The only drawback to the happiness of the excursion was the rain and squail which ocurred about five o'clock; but even here the sightseers had compensation in witnessing the delt manner which the various yachtsmen met the storm Taken all in all, there have been few regattas of the New York Yacht Club when the elements were more favorably combined for complete enjoyment. The bracing breeze, the cool atmosphere, the absence on the larger steamers of anything like mal de mer, the brief episode of a small gale at sea, the bright sunshine that succeeded thun-der and lightning, each had its influential effect, and

der and lightning, each had its influential effect, and few who were present will recall aught but pleasant memories or say that the day was not a milestone in their lives "wreathed in flowers."

The course was from the starting poing off the club bouse, to and around buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thouce to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course, keeping the Southwest Spit buoy No. 10 on the starboard hand. Yachts must keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 18, on the wost bank, to the southward of buoy No. 5%, on Southwest Spit, and outside of buoy No. 5%, on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning, and will pass between the judges' boat and buoy No. 15 on the West Bank on returning home, where the race will end.

THE PRIZES.

The prizes were:—One for Keel schooners; one tor first class (centreboard) schooners, those measuring 1,000 cubic feet and over; one for second class (centreboard) schooners, those measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet; one for first class sloops, those measuring 1,000 cubic test and over; one for second class sloops, hose measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet.

The Regatta Committee were Measure, William Freebes, G. 1. Haigh; and J. R. Busk. The steamer seversims carried the guests of the club to the number of about seven hundred. The William Fletcher, captain Emmons, carried the Regatta Committee and he judges.

The following were the system.

THE START. When the signal for starting was given the flect assed the stakeboat as follows:

When the signal for starting was given the flect passed the stakeboat as follows:

H. M. S.

Rambler 11 30 90 Peerless 11 28 18 Resiless 11 29 55 Vision 11 26 30 Wanderer 11 29 35 Ariadno 11 26 30 Wenderer 11 29 35 Ariadno 11 25 46 Comet 11 29 90 Active 11 25 46 Nertie 11 29 90 Active 11 25 60 Nertie 11 27 35 After the second gun had been fired there was no yacht of the flect near the line. A few seconds later and up dashed the Resiless, closely followed by the Ariadne. The Vision came next, followed by the Ariadne. The Vision came next, followed by the Ariadne. The vision came next followed with the Ariadne and seveny one leaned forward to get a better fook at her as she neared. When about grossing she carried away her jibboom. She was promptly put about and signaled to the shore for a new spar, which vias towed out to meet her. Coming about again she bore down for the line, and as she neared it very cleverly picked up the floating spar and proceeded. The Peerless came sitor her, followed by the Windward, Comet and Wanderer, all in good style. The Nettle crossed after the firing of the third gun the next to the last in the fleet. All attention was now turned to the Rambler, which had misstayed off Tomkinsville, and even now, after the last gun, was not moving. Handkorchiels were waved and steam whistics sounded, but the yacht still remained motionless, thrugh sit sails were set. Presently a small tng steamed up and made fast to her quarter, and in a moment more her head came slowly around, and alsed by wind and steam, she came down rapidly for the stakeboat.

boat.

Before reaching it the tug cast off, and, with every and drawing, she dashed across the line, amid the theories of the spectators. The wind was freshening, and the run to Fort Lafayette and through the Nar-

"BLOW HIGH, BLOW LOW."

Ion, Active, Wanderer, Rambler, Arladne, Peerless, Windward and Nettle. The Nered came far astern, but rapidly gaining. She was unfortunate at the start in hosing nor flying jib, and not being able apparently to replace it, suffered from the want of hoad sail.

The only vaches timed at the lightship were the Bundler and Restless, and they turned at sh. 15m. 30s. and 2h. 25m. 40s., respectively.

From the lightship plack to buoy No. 10 it was again a time race, the ever changing wind dying away until there was hardly enough to fill the sails. The water from the lightship to buoy No. 10 was rounded with realt of every description, that sailuted the yachte as they slowly came along.

The Wanderer, Comet, Vision and Active

Rambler. 4 40 40 Comet. 4 31 06 Wanderer. 4 35 20 Vision. 4 24 25 The others were not timed.

From buoy No. 10 to the finish it premised to be an

Vanderer..... 4 38 20 Vision 4 24 25 The others were not timed. From buoy No. 10 to the finish it promised to be an

The following table the :the actual and corrected time:Actual

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUP-THE PECK AND DIXON THE WINNERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PROVIDENCE, R. L., June 14, 1877.

The Providence Yacht Club, Commodore Harvey J. Plint, had its regatta to-day on Narragangett Bay for

and successfully carried out. Six of the best vachts of the club entered for the prize, and all of them were sailed admirably, were favored with good wind an weather, and met with no serious mishap. ENTRIES, COURSE AND RACK.

The entries were the Sonors, A. Tapito, Pawtucket;

The entries were the Sonora, A. Taplin, Pawtucket; Magic, B. F. Davis, Providence; Starlight, R. W. Jencks, Providence; Glide, Isaas A. Borden, Pall River; Peck and Dixon, C. H. Peck, Providence; Una, Jefforson Borden, Jr., Fall River. The course was good twenty miles in all, being said from Rocky Point to Fox Island Buoy, off Wickford Harbor, and return. The yeachs were started shortly after twelve M., and made the course in less than three hours, actual time, and the Fock and Dixon was the winner of the cup, her corrected time being 2h. 2m. 59s.; the Sonora's time was 2h. 7m. 49s.; the Magicia was 2h. 10m. 12s.; Glide's, 2h. 10m. 30s.; Una's, 2h. 17m. 44s. The Starlight was desabled, and gave up the race. The Peck and Dixon, winner of the cup, was formerly known in New York waters as the Annie Mack, and has a fine record, having won in hims regatias before having her name clishged. The Commodore's Cup was taken last year by the Glide, and, quite to the surprise of all, she was besteen to-day.

YACHTING NOTE.

postponed until September.

The regatts of the Manhattan Yacht Club, originally proposed to be held on the 18th of June, has been

HIGHWAYMEN IN TEXAS.

THE DAYS OF DICK TURPIN REVIVED IN THE

LONE STAR STATE-A MARSHAL'S ACCOUN

OF THE ROBBERIES OF PASSENGERS AND MAILS-ADMIRATION OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE OUILAWS. WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877.

Major Thomas F. Powell, United States Marshal,

 Yacht
 H
 M.
 S.

 Rambler
 6
 15
 45

 Wanderer
 6
 17
 50

 Comet
 5
 10
 44

 Vimon
 5
 08
 21

 Active
 6
 20
 31

American creams and constantinopie, subject to the orders of the American Embassy at that city. The health of the officers and crews of the various vessels is reported good. THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE LARGE BANDS DISPERSED OR CONQUERED-THE CROWS TO BE USED AS PRIRETS TO HUNT DOWN STRAGGLING SIOUX-GENERAL MILES' NEXT MOVE-WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH SITTING BULL?

BOZEMAN, M. T., June 4, 1877. General Miles' mode of conducting Indian warfare is likely to result in the complete subjection of the hos-tile bands along the Yellowstone. Raving induced all down their arms and obey the wishes of the government, be suddenly appears on the border at the head of his cavairy, talls upon an unfortunate vilinge that had remained out and cut a it to pieces. Many of the Indians who have surrendered have become attached to General Miles, and are now the most toyal of the government's subjects. Hump, the Cheyenne chief, offered to lead the soldiers to the camp of part of his own village that had retused so extraordinary a thing gravely replied, "They are robels against their chief and the government and I want them punished." No doubt General Miles has means of obtaining information as to the whereabbuts of the hostiles that no one but himself knows anything about Like Crook, he vided the savages against themselves, and of course a divided house cannot long stand. He uses Indians against Indians, and his spics are probably to-day in Sitting Bull's camp. Under such circumstances the end cannot be far off, and both citizens and soldiers hink the time near when the border will have peace and security once more. The large bands are already

and security once more. The large bands are already conquered, and have surrendered or fled the country; but there are still some simil bands of prowing ladaus, who, if they have given up their hostility, are too stubborn to come in, and for the case of these fellows Miles is making special provision.

WORK FOR THE CHOWS.

A month ago be sent Lioutenant C. C. Doane, Second United States cavalry, to the Crow Indian camp to gather them together and bring the camp up the Rosebud. As is well known, these Indians are the ailtes of the whites, and bate a Sioux-Greyenne and Arapanos with a hatred that is perfectly mappificent. The Crow Indians Miles intends to use as forrets to hunt up and destroy the scattered bands of hoastles. They are probably not prepared or expecting the trap land for them by the cunning white man, and will be apit to fail into it. Licutenaut Doane has been entirely successful in his mission, and the Grow camp, nearly three thousand atrong, has gone up the Rosebud to the old bannts of the Sioux. The Crows can put 500 old hannts of the Sioux. The Crows can put 500 old hannts of the Sioux. The Crows can put 500 old hannts of the Sioux. The Crows can put 500 warriors in the saddie, and, when they arrive at the head of the Rosebud, this large body of savages will be unleashed and actatered over the heads of Tougue River, Powder River and Big Horn and its trioutaries. The hostiles might succeed in doigning and hiding away from our heavy cavalry, but it will be of no use to attempt to evade the sharp eyes and awifs ponce of the Crows. Every creek, canyon and gien will be

River, Powder River and Big Horn and its trioutaries. The bosties might succeed in dodging and hiding away from our heavy cavalry, but it will be of no use to attempt to evade the sharp eyes and swift poinces of the Crows. Every creek, canyon and gien will be traversed and not a foot of ground left for the Shoux to rest upon. If they find small parties they will fall upon them and massacre them and if they should discover a large camp they will ly over the bills to Miles and in a few hours columns of light cavalry will be on the way to and them in destroying their ancient enemies. The Shoux is doomed and ins power is at an end. They who were monarchs of the Plains for a hundred years are monarchs no longer. The armsgand strategy of the white man have conquered them and we see the proud chiefs kneeling humbly at the lect of their conquerers.

Sitting Bull. Wants ovalharkes.

Having cleared out the anoth banks of the Yellow-stone it is likely General Miles, next move will be north to the Dry Fork and perhaps up to the British line. It is hoped, as the summer advances, Sitting Bull will come tack to his old stamping ground on the Dry Fork and the Porcupines, and if he does, Miles will be pretty apt to catch him. If he sinys north, Miles will probably try to coax him over to surrender. It is said Sitting Bull sent word to Miles if he would guarantee him his hie and a place to live he would come in. Miles, it is believed, sent word back he would see the Great Father about it, and at the same time advised the government to let Sitting Bull come on on the promise he should not be hanged or imprisoned. That the military commander at Tongue River wants to get his hands on Mr. Sitting Bull does not fear death ac much as chains and imprisonment. He tood the scout (Kelly) he could do be certain, and he probably feels it will be a fitting capstone to his fame as an indian lighter. It is said Sitting Bull does not fear death so much as chains and imprisonment. He tood the scout (Kelly) he could do but not stand to be impriso

MR. BOARDMAN'S WILL.

ACTION OF A NEW YORK LADY TO RECOVER FOUR MILLION DOLLARS-HER CLAIM THAT THE TRUE WILL WAS STOLEN.

Bosron, June 14, 1877.

The celebrated Boardman will case was again in court to-day, this time in a new phase, before the United States Circuit Court, where it came up very unexpectedly. Mrs. Anna Newell, of New York, who, as Major Thomas F. Powell, United States Marshal, writing from his office in Austin, Texas, to a gentleman in this city, under a recent date, says:—

This is the region of highwaymen in Texas. Stage and passenger robbedrer are of daily occurrence. Never has there been anything like it in the history of the United States. One man alone robbed the stage from Waco to Galesville, full of passengers; then robbed to be stage below Bolton; then from McDade to Bastrop; then from Austin to Lockbart; then, the same day, from San Antonio to Austin, and two days after the list named robber was enjured in Luling with the money on his person, and the registered letters which he had not divested nimself of.

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY for his especial benefit, and he will be tried and convicted at once. Yesterday the stage from Cieburn, in Johnson county, to Fort Worth, was robbed by two men, they getting but a small amount of money—yet six passengers will deliver up without offering the least resistance. plaintiff, is interested and anxious to the extent of about \$4,000,000, was present in the company of a lady friend. Judge Shepley presided, and the case same before him on a demurrer to the declaration of Mrs. Newell against Jao. D. Bates, Mayor Prince, George S. Cushing, Patrick Grant, Mary Hayden and Henry C. Brooks, alt of Boston. in an action of tort for an even \$4,000,000. The circumstances of the case are too familiar to the public in this vicinity to need a detailed rehearsal. After the death of Mr. William H. Boardman, an old Boston merchant, Mrs. Newell, tho plaintiff in this action, contested the will since admited by the Probate Court to be the final action of the deceased with his astate, and offered the copy of a will nade in her layor to a large amount, which was finally rejected by the Court. She now claims from the above named defendants damages for a conspiracy to deprive her of her rights as bequeathed to her by what she claims to be the last will and testament of the late Mr. Soardman. Sue avers further that the defendants, daring Mr. Boardman's last illness, unlawfully caused him to be placed under the guardianship of Charles Homer, Patrick Grant and George S. Cushing, with in-

but a small amount of money—yet six passengers will deliver up without offering the least resistance.

The worst of it is that the bold highway men are very much admired here. The -ympathies of the people are to a very great extent with them. No sherif ever makes an effort to arrest them. You cannot arouse the citizens to parsue them. Were such things to occur in the North the whole constry would be aroused, but not as here. Everyboay seems to say "ife us a brave tellow and made a good haul," and nothing further is heard of it.

Governor Hubbard ans offered a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the last robbery, and does seem anxious to, and will I am satisfied, do more than his predocassor and. We have a small police force organized, but they are so scattered that before they can be orawn out in pursuit of one of these mail robbers the parties turn up in another part of the State or in Indian Fortiory.

INENSITY or risk nonexes.

The last was in the northern portion of the State, and before a force could be drawn to the place of the crime the robber was safe in the Indian Territory, to come down again when the excitement died away, you know the extent of our territory, the sparseness of its population and the eneracter of the people. A horse thief stands no chance here, and these men would scorn to stead a horse; but they will marder and rob, and it so doing are called noble fellows. You know at of this, and to tell you of it is like "carrying coals to Newcastle," for you have had some experience with our roughs.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. the circums to parameters. Were well thinks to control the control of the parameters of the circums of parameters. Were well thinks to control the circums of parameters were apply accomplained by the first of the circums of parameters were apply accomplained by the first of the circums of parameters were apply accomplained by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were an experienced by the first of the circums of parameters were circums and its above various circums and the circums of parameters were circums and the circums of parameters were circums and the circums of parameters were an experienced by the circums of parameters were circums and the circums of pa

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

CITY OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Of all the college commencements in this city none attract so much attention as that of the University of the City of New York, and on these occasions the auditorsum of the Academy of Music is filled with an au-dience not less brilliant in every way than those which fill that noble amphitheatre on opera nights. At the exercises yestercay many elegantly dressed indicases were present, and flowers were as abundant as on the most favored occasion for a reigning prima donna. Among the distinguished gen tlemen on the stage were Protessor John Draper, the author of "The Intellectual Development of Europe," Mr. John Taylor Johnston, long a member of the Board of Regents of the University, Park Commissioner William R. Martin and the Row. Drs. Hutton and Doems. The programme emoraced many musical selections intersporaced with the orations of the graduating class, and this part of the proceedings passed of with much applicate to all concerned. The hattin salutatory was delivered by Edwin K. Royt, of New York, and the Englishs salutatory by Richard M. Martin, of Brooklyn. Then followed an oration on "American Art," affred Britann, of New York, and the Englishs salutatory by Richard M. Martin, of Brooklyn. Then followed an oration on "American Art," affred Britann, of New York, a dissertation on "William H. Seward" by Francis A. Lee; the philosophical oration by Waiter H. Netson, of Brooklyn, the subject, of course, being the "Evolution of Science," an oration on "Horotan in Woman," by John M. McCandless, of Cumden, S. C.; a dissertation on "Charles," by John M. McCandless, of Cumden, S. C.; a dissertation on "Charles," by John M. Burack, of New York, N. J. an oration on "Batter British of Trenton," by Winon M. Burack, of New York, and an oration on "The Naturalized Citizon," by Winon M. Burack, of New York, and an oration on "The Naturalized Citizon," by Winon M. Burack, of New York, and an oration on "The Martin Head States," and the property of the Naturalized Citizon," by Winon Man Burack, of New York, and an oration on "The Martin Head States," and the property of the Naturalized Citizon," by Winon Man Durack, of New York, and an oration on "The Martin Head States," and the Naturalized Citizon, by Winon Mann Durack, John Manning McCandless, Andrew Party, William Livingston Clark, Paul Richard Gott, James Henry Darlington.

The derge of Bachelor in Science was conferred as follows:—William Herbert Neison, Charles Fetther Cooper, Altred McLean, Science Washington, Martin Herbert Neison, Charles Fitther Cooper, Altred Brittain, John Thompson Wilson Jennings, Doughas Conklin, Edward Waterman Gardner, Charles Alexander Rhodes, Robert Humphrey Shaw.

The ber of the Board of Regents of the University, Park Commissioner William R. Martin and the Roy. Drs.

The thirty-first commencement of the Packer Colleriate Institute, Brooklyn, took place last night in the chapel of the institute, which was crowded with the young ladies of the college and their friends. and the interior of the building, adorne as it was with floral decorations, presented a very attractive appearance. Professor Crittenden presided, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the follow. laide Camp; "The Mystery of Sunday Schools," Clara Weldinger; "L'Hôtel de Ramboulliet," A. Kate Gillette; chorus, "May Beth?" (Main-gooklein), Wo.demar Bargiel; "The Three Knights," Mary L. Pierce; "thekin, ein Characterbild," Edith Arrowsmith; chorus, "Down in the Dewy Deil," Sir Henry Simart; "The Laughing and the Weeping Philospher," Orlena A. Emerson; "Stepping Stones," Priscilia W. Burwell; chorus, "May Song" (by special request), Julius Anton Mayer; "Moods," Elizabeth Tuttle; "Greena Capta Ferum Victorem Cepti," Mary D. Brown; "Rapid Transit," Julia E. Ball; chorus, "The Chime of Silvery liels," Franz Abt; "Optimism, the Better Part, "Helen H. Rawson; valedictory, Emeline W. Dayton, The following is a list of the graduates:—Adelaide Camp, Emeline W. Dayton, A. Kate Gliotte, Helen H. Rawson, Priscilla W. Burwell, Julia E. Ball, Mary C. Bedell, Emily F. Binn, Mary D. Brown, Isapella W. Corton, Eleanor A. Cammins, Myra D. Camp, Orlena A. Emerson, Helen B. Froohleh, Mary Gregg, Anna G. Young, Edith Arrowsmith, Clara H. Weininger, Harriet A. Long, Ida F. Tooker, Araminta R. laide Camp: "The Mystery of Sunday Schools," Clar ger, Harriet A. Long, Ida F. Tooker, Araminta R. Hopkins, Sarah E. Johnson, Martha A. Kane, Ida M. Losec, Jeasuc H. Miller, Mary J. Pierce, Minnie C. Sneets, Elizabeth A. Smith, Elizabeth Tuttie, Lettie A. Willis,

The first ten on the list of graduates have obtained

the highest grade of scholar-hip, as indicated by their examinations. An address was delivered to the young lady graduates by the Fresident, Mr. A. A. Low, after which the diplomas were presented and the benediction pronounced.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES LAST EVEN-ING-DISTRIBUTION OF DIPLOMAS. The exercises of the nineteenth annual com-

ment of the Gardner Institute, a school exclusively for young ladies, took place last evening. The institute is located at No. 4 West Forty-seventh street. and is under the control of the Rev. C. H. Gardner and his wife. The pupils consist entirely of young ladies, varying in age from twelve to twenty years Although the exercises were not to commence until eight o'clock, before that hour the pariors were filled with ladies and gentlemen, friends of the graduates

and the principal.

The regular exercises of the evening began with a and the principal.

The regular exercises of the evening began with a piano solo by Miss K. Gardner. The graduating class consisted of five young ladies, Misses A. Brinn, I. Rizzio, J. R. Disbrow, J. Raymond and G. M. Reed. Miss Blinn read a composition on Goethe, in which considerable more was shown; Miss Rizzio's offort was cuttled "A Sicilian Girl's Courage;" Miss Disbrow pronounced a class prophecy; Miss Raymond read a composition on Joan of Arc, and Miss. Rod prohounced the valedictory. Between their soveral efforts there was music by Misses Gamer, L. Skidmore, E. Maidhel, E. Elgia and Professor F. Kirpal, after which an address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. S. B. Burchard, D. D. The diplomas were then conferred on the graduating class by the principal, and the company dispersed.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

A TEUTONIC COMMITTER CALLS UPON MAYOR ELY-PARTISANSHIP CHARGED TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A delegation of prominent German citizens called upon Mayor Ely yesterday morning relative to the appointment of School Commissioners as affecting that nationality in the teaching of their language in the public schools of the city. Among the delegation were Mr. Oswald Ottondorfer, Coroner Moritz Ellinger, Justice Otterbourg, Mr. Theodore Gianbenskies and Mr. Wessendanck. This interview was solicited under the assumption that Mayor wickham had not fairly discriminated between the German and other inte ests in the selection of School Commissioners during

Messra Wessendanck and Ellinger contended that the German language should be imparted to the children in the schools, so that they could communicate with their parents in that tongue. They deemed it of very great importance that those who had to make their own way to the world should possess the ad vantages of knowing at least one language in addition

vantages of knowing at least one language in addition to their own.

Mr. Steinway remarked that although French and German were taught in the Normal College, yet it was apparent that the influence of the Board of Education was intended to simulate the study of the French rather than that of the German dialect.

Mayor Ely, in response, said that he was not aware the appointments of Mayor Wickham had been obnoxious to the Germans, although he had observed there were but two Germans among the twenty-one Commissioners. This, he thought, was not a fair proportion, as the Germans constitued about one-quarter of our people. His (Mayor Ely's) own position in regard to the instruction of German in the public schools was a matter of record. About twenty years ago, when chairman of the Committee on Teachers in the Seventeenth ward, he had appended a teacher of the German in the public schools. The Mayor also stated that in his exponentments to the Board of Education hereafter he would endeavor to act justly as to the claims of inference ent elements of our people in this respect.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CHURCH OF THE AN-NUNCIATION-ADDRESS OF THE CARDINAL TO THE STUDENTS OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey paid a visit yesterday to the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattan ville, and there addressed a number of children, who afterward received the sacrament of confirmation, He also visited Manhattan College and received quite an ovation from the students. His Eminence address:d-

an ovation from the students. His Eminence addressedthem as follows:—

THE CARDIAL'S ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS.

I thank you both, sentor and junior mombers of the
college, for the kind and interesting treat which you
have given us. It is to me all the more pleasing since
it was unexpected, and an agreeable surprise it has
been, too. While I have been charmed by your begating
ful voices and braudiful misse I have been still more
charmed at the beautiful sequiments to which these
voices have given expression; sentiments of unbounded tove, of filial reverence and unwavering devoites in the Rolly Father, and when you said and
sang "Long live Plus IX., our great and clorious
Pontiff," I am sure you meant it from the bottom of
your hearts. I only wish the Rolly Father could
know of your loving remembrance of him to-day. I
know that be would remprecate it, and I know it from
the assurances and piedges of affection which you have
hardy riven him, and to which he has responded
by sending you his blessing, which in a little
while I shall have the pleasure of giving you
once more, I only trust you wil all persevers in those
noble sentiments which you have expressed, and which
it is your duly to recain. The youth of the country—
the rising seceration—must be the hope of the
country, and unless that generation is well trained in
the practice of religion and morality incre can be little
hope for the stability of our Republic. A republic,
above any other form of government, requires moral
health, a religious foundation upon which it can rest.
You are not only, therefore, among those who are to
be the hope of the Republic, but still more among
those who are to be the hope of the Church. You are
being trained not only for your career as citzens in the
works—in the cittes, in the countries where you may
live—but also to be citzens of the Church of God. It
is of all things to me the greater pleasure to be presumfor an occasion of this sort. I may say, without
presumption, in the words of the Saviour, "It is my
design to be

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

CLOSE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION-STATE OF RELIGION-RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE. The Synod yesterday continued the discussion on he affairs of Hope College, Holland, Mich., and by resclution requested the council of that institution to re vise the constitution and to define the relations of that sollege to the Synod and to the President of the institution and of the several departments to each other The Treasurer of the Synod was directed to pay to the Theological Professor such sum for salary as may be due to him, and also that for the current year the Synod pay Professor Crispell \$1,000 and Professors Scott and

to him, and also that for the current year the Synod pay Professor Crispell \$1,000 and Professors Scott and Beck \$500 each out of such funds as may be in the Treasurer's hands. In view of the financial embarrassments of Hope College the council was requested to suspend the theological department thorsof. The theological students will therefore come kast to New Brunswick N. J.

SPIRITUAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The report on the state of religion in the Church added 5,251 to the membership. The actual increase of membership, however, owing to losses by dismission and death, is 732 less than this apparent increase of only 4,031. The Saubath actualish actual increase of only 4,031. The Saubath actuals in the department of the proceeding year; for congregational purposes also there were raised \$500,048, which is \$63,750 less than was raised at 157-64. Of the benevolent contributions during the year amounted to \$200,398, nearly \$10,000 less than for the praceding year; for congregational purposes also there were raised \$500,048, which is \$63,750 less than was raised at 157-64. Of the benevolent contributions the Beard of Education received \$25,159; demestic missions and church building, \$48,144; foreign mission; \$58,152; publication accust, \$23,227. It was stated the other day that the foreign mission freasury was nearly bankrupt, but the Synod has exhibited an entitusiasm which is likely to carry this interest through. It appeared from the discussion of the Publication Board's report yesterday that the state of affaire is very unsatisfactory.

A series of resolutions on temperance were adopted

lication Board's report yesterday that the state of affairs is very unsatisfactory.

A series of resolutions on temperance were adopted which proposed to discipline all members engaged in the traffic of liquors, whether as manufacturers, dealers or drinkers, and indersing the movement new being pushed to shut up the tappling noises in New York right Brooklyn. The Synod adjourned to meet in Utica next year.

THE CLERICAL EXODUS.

The steamer Bolivia, of the Anchor line, will take out to-morrow the following delegates to the Presbyterian Council, in Edinburgh, which meets next month;-Revs. J. G. Darling, of Schenectady, N. Y.; of Bellaire, Ohio; Robert Christic, D. D., of Lexington, Ky.; Jonn P. Kuox, of Newton, L. I.; William Blackwood, D.D., of Parladelphia; S. L. McCartney, of Northwood, Ohio; Dr. W. Piummer, of Columbia, S. C.; J W. Sloane, D. D., of Alleghany City, Pa. ; Stuart Robinson, York; Robert G. Brank, D. D., of St. Louis; W. E. York; Robert G. Brank, D. D., of St. Louis; W. E. Moore, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. C. E. Beattie, of Steubenville; H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brook Ivn; S. H. Beyson, D. D., of Columbus, S. C.; J. B. Converse, of Louisville; Dr. Goorge F. Peltz, of Philadelphia; F. L. Patton, D. D., of Chicago, S. K. Wharton, of Wilmington, H.; a. Yeoman, D. D., of Orange, N. J.; S. a. Studdiord, of Treaton, N. J.; R. Doughas, of Lexington, Ky., H. E. Niles, D. D., of York, Pa.; Alex. Hodge, D. D., of Alleghany City, Pa.; D. A. Commigham and J. F. McClure, of Wheeling, W. Va., J. G. Boyd, of Boonton, N. J., S. A. Martin, of Pittsburg, Fa.; L. Parsons, D. D., of Mount Morris, N. Y.; P. F. Sanborne, of Springheld, N. Y.; D. Scoveti, of Marcellus, N. Y.; C. F. James, M. N. Preston and J. W. Neil, of San Antonio, fexas; S. S. King and Hon. Major Nogley, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. William Annant and Mr. Andrew Dobbe, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Sauel McLaughin, of Wheeling, W. Va. The steamer Germanic, of the White Star line, will take out, at the same time, the following minsters.—Dr. W. C. Roberts and wile, of Edizabeth, N. J., Rev. A. Lawrence, of Stockbridge, Mass., Chameelfor Howard Crosby, D. D., and Rev. J. N. Gallener, of this city. The Rev T. Raston Smith, of Yenkers, will also leave for Europe in a few days. The names of Drs. Fayjor, Lapyworth and other minsters of this city who win leave by the Egypt to-morrow have already been published, so that shogether about fifty American clergymen will sail for Europe in the online and the finges. The expenses of those who go as delegates to Kainburgh, are paid out of the deficiency alassanbly's tund, and the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expenses of the churches pay most of the other's expens Moore, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. C. E. Beattle,

UNITED REBREW CHARITIES.

WORK OF THE PAST YEAR -OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charittee

was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 13 St. Mark's place. Mr. M. Rindskopf, the first vice presidant, in the chair, read a lengthy and elaborate report, from which it was shown that 1,987 new applications for relief were disposed of and 874 old cases were reinvestigated and assistance rendered. The reccipts of the past year were \$50,273 36, of which \$15,326 came from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, \$13,638 05 from general donations, \$16,000 from the Hebrew Orphan eral donations, \$16,000 from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, £3,115 from the Hebrew Fuel Association and the balance from other sources. Under the head of expenditures is mentioned:—For charmy donations, \$32,083 08, for coats, shoes, blankets, &c., \$4,975 30, expenses for ront and contingencies, \$2,800, emigration expenses for sending destinates to Europe and other places, \$2,283 30, and the balance for other charitable purposes. On the lat of May only a small balance remained in the hands of the treasurer. The reports of the several committees were read and approved. The distribution of necessaries have been as follows.—Goal, 1,000 tons; 1,087 pairs of shoes, 448 pairs of stackings, 475 dresses, 207 other garments, and hats, comforters, &c., in Proportion, in addition to the above, 1,500 yards of flannel and 250 full suits of men's and boys' distribute were given out.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society have exceted as delegated to the United Hebrew Charites Morars Henry Rice, Moris Sinds kapp. Issue Hedman, John Rau, Jacob F. Bamberger, George Einstein, Ignatz Stein. Henry Novamon, M. Tuska, Nathan Strauss and Ecopannan Russaes. The Fuel Association send as delegates Messes. S. Rothefulld, fr., and Issue Schneiber.

The election of efficers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Mr. henry Rice re-elected President by acclamation, Messes, Henry S. Allen, first, and Morris Tuska, second vice presidents; Morris Rindskopf, treasurer, and Issue Hoffman, honerary secretary. After transacting some other fourtime business, such as the appointing of the standing committees, the association adjourned. Asylum, \$3,115 from the Rebrew Fuel Association

EXPORT OF AMERICAN BEEF.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877. From returns received by the Bureau of Statistics appears that during the month of May 7,291,765 pounds of fresh beef, of the value of \$699,076, were exported to the United Kingdom, of weigh 5,009,700 nounds were shipped from New York and 2,217,009 pounds from Postadelphia.

THE BLACK HILLS MAIL ROUTE.

Carcago, June 14, 1877. The Secretary of War and the Postmaster General have written to the Adjutant General or the military division of the Missouri officially recognizing the mail foute from Fort Pierre, Dakota, across the Sioux reservation to the Black Hills.

GENERAL GRANT IN ENGLAND. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

(From the London Speciator.)

If General Grant had come to this country before he became President of the Union, though after to had achieved his great victories as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States, he would probably have been regarded with much more interest and admiration than he is likely to be now. An utterly tame civil administration, not quite free from a certain ignoble ness in the choice of means as in the appointment of Mr. Chandler—though no doubt redomied now and then by the tenacious good sense which induced the President to veto all inflation schemes and to carry steadily through the policy of the Alabama arbitrapresent generation, his great services as a commander-in-chief. Nevertheless, it is hardly fair to allow our estimate of General Grant to be enduced by his comparative failure as a statesman, except so far as it necessarily deprives him in our imagination of might be called upon to do, with which the hero wor shipping tendencies of mankind are always so ready emping tendencies of mankind are always so ready to credit any one who has proved himself really great in any one department of life. There really was no legitimate reason to assume that General Grant would make a great President only because he had made a great general. To some extent, indeed, there was some little reason to make the contrary assumption. The taciturnity, coolness of head reserve of manner and comparative indifference to the costiness of the means employed, which are really great constituents in a general, are all, to some extent, disqualifications for the task of making a great political—which means also a great morial—impression on the public opinion of an active ninued and self governing become like the people of America. To some extent General Grant faired as a pointenan in the same manner in which the Duke of Weilington failed as a politician. He had no access to the sympathics of the people he ruled, indeed, the cool, closely calculating mind of a great scientific solder—which ceneral Grant has proved himself to be, as well as the Duke of Weilington—is solden combined with any large capacity to form accerate conceptions of the moral power of political ideas and of the best mode of influencing an eager nation deneral Grant's power lay in the calm military science which calculated clearly the sufficiency of high never shrank from the sacrifices necessary to secure those ends. Where it was necessary to spend a great number of men and a great amount of money to exhaust this foce General Grant spent those lives and that treasure without fincing. If ne had made up his mind that the army must march at four o'clock in the moraling, whether they had had sufficient rest from their previous labors or not—and no one knew better than General Grant what he could and what he could not get cut of his troops—at four o'clock they marched, in spite of any number of remeasures at the courtery.

Not a Grant Stateman. to credit any one who has proved himself really great

then General Grant what he could and what he could not get out of his troops—at lour o'clock they marched, hispite of any number of remeastrances to the contrary.

Not a GREAT STATESMAN.

But a lucid conception of the theatre and machinery of war, and a firm, hard purpose to be deterred by nothing in carrying his arminos to victory, do not in the least imply the characteristics either of a great statesman, or even of a great civil ruler—either large legislative, or large administrative ability in the civil sphere. No doubt it is true that as a military leader General Grant chose his subordinates with admirable discrimination and success, and it might be thought that the insight into character needful for that purpose would have involved also more might then he ever displayed for choosing his civilian subordinates, flut really such an interence would have here exceedingly hasty. In choosing soldiers, a first rate solder has almost as little difficulty as a great chess players would have in selecting good chees players after he had watched their play. You have a first rate solder has almost as little difficulty as a great chess players would have in first rate solder has almost as little difficulty as a great chess players would have their play. You have a first rate solder has almost as little difficulty as a great chess players when the complex result of a considerable number of mental and moral qualities for which there is no external test, and of which you can only form an opinion by that vague and ill-defined power called tosight into character. Now you might almost as well miler that because a good soldier knows a good soldier which there is no external test, and of which you can only form an opinion by that vague and ill-defined power called tosight into character. Now you might almost as well miler that because a good soldier whom the never which points as a good soldier when he sees what that saidin has done, he can, therefore—without any real contraction in the contract has been characteristic to the so

tenactry of purpose, and such a man deserver respect even though he has shown but midding powers in a sphere widely separated from that which shed such lustre on his name.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE OAKS

(From the Daily News, June 2)
About half-pass one o'clock the Prince of Wales reacted the course, having travelled in a royal special reached the course, having travelled in a royal special from Victoria. In a saloon carriage of the same train, reserved for visitors of distinction, came General Grant, accompanied by his son, Jesse D. Grant, the Hon. Mr. herropont, and General Badeau. The Frince was apparently ignorant of the fact that he had had the Ex-Fresident for fellow traveller until he had reached Ex-som, and the public were slow to recognize the General in the statwarf, unpretending man, with the broad, weather-beaten face, who stood so long quietly watching the crowd from the steps of the grand shand.

MINISTER CUSHING.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE STATE DEPART-MENT ON HIS RETIREMENT PROM THE SPANISH MISSION. WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877.

The following interesting letters are self-explan-

The following interesting letters are self-explanatory;—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1

SIR.—In view of the ordinary time for communication between Madrid and Washington it is not probable that any despatch of mine of liter date than today can reach the department prior to the
close of the administration of President Grant.
I desire, therefore, to avail mysoff of this
opportunity, in the first place, to express
to the President and yourself my grateful sense of the
confidence which you have respectively reposed in me
during my official residence in Spain, and in the secoud place to place on file my resignation, to be accepted
at such time as may best suit the convenience of the

at such time as may beat suit the convenience of the incoming President, making use of these general terms in order that the resignation may be held to take effect as he may prefer, either during the session of in the vacation of the sensite.

I add that the two great objects of instruction which induced me to return here, having been already accomplished and a third object conveyed in later instructions being now in hopeful progress, it is my desire, induced by considerations of personal interest at home, that my successor may be appointed and my letter or recall transmitted not later than the end of March.

March.

1 have the honor to be, very respectfully, your condense servant.

C. CUSHING.

March.

1 have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obadient servent.

C. CUSHING.

The Hea, Harliton Fish, Secretary of State.

REFLY OF SHERITARY EVALUE.

Department of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June II., 1877.

Cales Cushing, Esq. &c.:—

Sec.—Referring to your despatch No. 1,177 of the 16th of February last, tendering your resignation as 1 havoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleupotentary of the United States at Mairful to be accepted at such time as might best sun the convenience of the the time as might best sun the convenience of the the time as might best sun the convenience of the the time incoming President, I have now to state that your wishes having been made known to the President he has directed me to inform you that your resignation is accepted, to take elect on this date. At the same time I am directed by the President to somey to you bis congratulations on the success which has attended your mission, a mission which has done so much to draw still closer the use of freendship and good understanding between the two countries, and to express his regret that the government should lose the services of so faithful and distinguished an officer. I also dears to add my personal regret on your retirement from a mission the duties of which you have so ably and successfully performed, and to express my best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

A NEW RIVER STEAMER.

The Saratoga, a new vesset of the Citizens' line of Troy steamers, made her trial trip yesterday morning. She left pier 49 North River, at the foot of Leroy ing. Electer pier is North Elver, at the foot of Leroy street, it electes o'clock, and proceeded dawn the hay in time to witness the ocean yacht race, returning at four o'clock in the afternoon. A large nutmoer of the vited guests were on board. The Saratoga, which was built at John Englis & Son's shipyard, Greenpoint, it 300 feet in length and 65 in width. She only draws live and a half feet of water. There are 112 staternoons on board, and the vessel can accommodate 500 pages sengers.